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President KIM IL SUNG Guides Active Fishery Workers Meet

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—A meeting of active fishery workers in the West Sea area was held for two days, Mar. 21 and 22, in Pyongyang.

The meeting was guided by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people.

The meeting was attended by the directors of the fishery stations, chairmen of the management boards of the fishermen's cooperatives, directors of factories and enterprises, heads of the sideline fishery workteams of factories and enterprises, chairmen of the city and county administrative committees related with fisheries and Party workers of the units concerned in the West Sea area.

Present at the meeting were Comrades Pak Sung Chul, Chon Mun Sop, Yang Hyong Sop, Li Jong Ok, O Baek Ryong, Yon Hyong Muk, Li Gun Mo, Chong Jun Gi, Kim Chol Man, Kang Song San, Kim Hwan, Kye Ung Tae and Kong Jin Tae, chairmen of the committees and ministers of the Administration Council, chairmen of the provincial People's Committees, chief secretaries of the provincial Party Committees and chairmen of the provincial Administrative Committees in the West Sea area and guiding personnel in the fishery domain.

Comrade Kim Hwan made a report at the meeting on the implementation of the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on developing West Sea fisheries.

Many comrades took the floor after the report.

At the meeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on a deep grasp of the actual demands of our socialist construction which has entered a new stage of development and the development of fisheries and a scientific analysis of the present conditions of West Sea fisheries, gave programmatic teachings which serve as a guiding principle in radically developing fisheries in the West Sea area to meet more fully the growing demand of the people for fish.

The respected and beloved leader stressed that it was important to more satisfactorily solve the question of the subsidiary food of the people along with that of the staple food. He said that the people's dietary life should be made more affluent by actively exploiting the marine resources including fish in accordance with the policy of turning to account seas in the coastal areas and making use of mountains in the mountainous areas.

The great leader pointed out that the functionaries in the fishery domain and the functionaries of Party, administrative and economic bodies should conduct the organisational work for catching fish on a large scale with a sense of respons ibility, displaying a high degree of the Party spirit, the working class spirit and the popular spirit, to make the people eat better and lead a better life and should give play to the revolutionary trait of going down to the lower units to acquaint themselves in detail with the actual conditions and taking measures to improve the work and carrying them out one by one.

The great leader taught that in the West Sea where fisheries are being developed with main emphasis on medium and small-scale fisheries it is important for raising the utility rate of the fishing boats to the fullest extent to build fishery bases in the places near the fishing grounds so that they may serve well fishing boats engaged in mobile operations.

The great leader taught that fishery bases should be built up in the promising places in accordance with the general plan of the land upbuilding and piers or walls should be built in the fishery bases to be laid newly so as to accommodate boats and take the delivery of fish. Cranes installed and simple processing establishments constructed there. He also taught that storehouses should be built to fully supply necessary materials to the boats, machines installed for the repair of boats and cultural and welfare service establishments set up well there.

At the meeting the great leader put forward specific tasks to establish a scientific fishing system and place fishing on a modern and scientific basis.

The great leader taught that fish processing should be strengthened all the more and the agricultural and industrial domains should actively help the fishery domain bring about a great change in the development of fisheries.

During his guidance of the meeting the great leader inspected the models of fishing boats and fishing tackle used in the West Sea fishing and various kinds of West Sea fishes on display.

During his guidance of the meeting of active fishery workers in the West Sea, President Kim Il Sung inspects the models of fishing boats and fishing tackle used in the West Sea fishing on display. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Seoul Students Rise, Call for Democracy, Freedom

The flames of students' struggle against the fascist terror rule of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and for the democratisation of society again flared up in south Korea.

According to a foreign press report from Seoul, over 600 students of the social science college of Seoul University Mar. 28 rose in struggle against fascism and for democracy.

The students held an anti-"government" campus rally and read out a "declaration for democracy and national salvation." The declaration pointed out that "the elementary human rights of the people and their right to existence are threatened at home under the tyrannical dictatorship."

The declaration demanded the campus freedom, the dissolution of the "students homeland defence corps," guarantee of the elementary human rights of all the people and their right to existence, the restoration of freedom of the press, the release of the arrested democratic figures and students, the promotion of the people's well-being and the immediate repeal of the "emergency decree No. 9."

Pointing to the Pak clique's bribery vis-a-vis the United States and Japan, the declaration stressed: This proves that they have "no ability to act independently."

The students also scattered bundles of handbills containing their demands.

This simultaneous massive advance, defying the tight watch of the Pak clique, fully demonstrated the resourcefulness and valor of the Seoul University students who are firmly united to realise their desire for democracy.

Students of Yonse University in Seoul hold a huge campus rally in protest against the Pak "regime's" suppression of campus. (Mar., 1975)

In south Korea where the anti-"government" activities are banned under the "emergency decrees," this is the first students demonstration this year following the demonstration of some 500 students of the law college of Seoul University in December last year demanding the disclosure of the truth of the payoffs to U.S. politicians. This demonstration broke out when the Pak "regime" was keeping their nerve at high tension against a possible response of the students to the publication of "charter for democracy and national salvation" on March 22. Hence they guard against its spread to other colleges.

The fascist clique, thrown into a state of thorough discomfiture, rushed police to the scene, dispersed the demonstration by force and arrested some of students.

Declaration Issued

Follows a summary of "the declaration for democracy and national salvation" read by the students:

The revolutionary pulse of the hot-blooded fighters of April gave a solemn order to denounce the merciless reality at present and rectify it.

The basic rights of the nation are threatened by the despotism of dictatorship veiled with freedom and democracy internationally and the nation's sovereignty and independence are being reduced to a mere fiction externally.

On the campus, which should be the seat of freedom and truth, the independent activities of the students are shrunk and even speech has long been restricted by strict watch and repression of campus speech.

Many of our democratic-minded fellow students have not returned to the campus. They are now behind bars.

When argument on the human rights in this land grew louder abroad, large bribes were paid to ranking officials of Japan and the United States for smothering the voice critical of south Korea.

We solemnly declare that we will not retreat a step in our action to restore our lost basic rights and right to existence and win new liberties and peaceful society.

1. Promptly disband the "students homeland defence corps" and repeal campus surveillance that obliterate campus freedom and rights!

2. Guarantee basic rights and the right to existence ensuring all the people a life worthy of humanity!

3. Immediately discontinue suppression of the press! Men of the press, rise in an allout action to regain your lost freedom of the press!

4. Immediately release the democratic personages and students under detention and return the students to the campus!

5. Promote the actual welfare of the people!

6. Eliminate the comprador forces which wallow in luxury, fattened on the privileges of foreign capital, taxation and finance!

7. Repeal "emergency decree No. 9" at once!

8. Give up the humiliating diplomatic stance that crushes our national pride and pursue an independent foreign policy!

1,500-Man Prayer Meet Demands Release of Dissidents

Reportedly, synchronizing with the anti-"government" struggle of students of Seoul University, religious men held a protest meeting in Seoul on March 28, denouncing the unjust verdicts of the Pak Jung Hi military junta on the publishers of "the declaration for democracy and national salvation" and demanding their release.

Present at the meeting held at the Catholic Cathedral in Myong-dong, Central district, Seoul, were 1,500 believers including religionist Ham Sok Hon who was given the final "verdict of guilty" at the "supreme court" on March 22 and wife of Kim Dae Jung.

For three hours, the attendants denounced the fascist clique for its "verdict of guilty" on the signatories of "the declaration for democracy and national salvation" and its fascist violation of the human rights and strongly demanded the release of the persons under arrest.

At the meeting Cardinal Kim Su Hwan pointed to the injustice of the confirmation of the verdicts by the fascist clique and demanded the restoration of human rights and democracy. Noting that penalties had been imposed on the signatories of the declaration, "though they only demanded the realization of democracy," he said: "So the court decisions can never be considered just."

Earlier, men of religious circles in Seoul on March 25 held a meeting at the Christian Hall in Chongro district and issued a statement protesting against the unjust verdicts on the publishers of the "declaration for democracy and national salvation."

Publishers of Democratic Charter Arrested

The Pak Jung Hi fascist clique are intensifying their vicious retaliatory suppression of south Korean personages of various strata who published on March 22 the "charter for democracy and national salvation."

Cho Hwa Sun, one of the signatories to the "charter for democracy and national salvation," was not sent back home as of the evening of March 24 after she was taken by intelligence agents at around 6 on the evening of March 22 while coming out of her house in Seoul.

KCIA agents also arrested and persecuted the mother of poet Kim Ji Ha on the evening of March 22.

They also forcibly interrogated ex-"president" Yun Bo Son, former editor-in-chief of "Tonga Ilbo" Chon Gwan U, pastor Pak Hyong Gyu and others. They searched the house of Kim Dae Jung, asking his wife if she distributed the "charter for democracy and national salvation."

Ex-"Tonga Ilbo" Reporters To Fight It Out

Over 130 former reporters of the south Korean paper "Tonga Ilbo" and south Korean radio "Radio Tonga" held a meeting in Seoul on March 17, in connection with the lapse of two years after they were discharged by the pressure from the Pak Jung Hi regime due to the fact that they fought for freedom of speech.

Besides the reporters who were expelled from the newspaper and radio station, a large number of personages of various strata attended the meeting. Among them were reporters in service, Chon Gwan U, former editor-in-chief of "Tonga Ilbo", publishers of the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" and their families, writers, believers and lawyers.

At the meeting the reporters expressed their firm resolve to "fight till genuine freedom of speech has been brought into bloom." Personages of various strata present at the meeting also evinced their determination to fight unyieldingly for freedom of speech and firmly support the struggle of the reporters.

Kwon Yong Ja, chairman of the "Tonga Ilbo committee of struggle for defense of freedom of speech," pointed out that reporter Li Bu Yong in prison and many discharged reporters, upholding their principle, are keeping up their struggle, and manifested the firm determination to fight to the end for freedom of speech.

At the meeting Chon Gwan U underscored the fighting tapestry saying that "former reporters present here who are fighting in adversity, picking up rags after being dismissed, can be called true reporters."

Pastor Ham Myong Hun and poet Ko Un expressed the belief that the discharged reporters would keep up their undaunted struggle for the freedom of speech in the future, too.

The attendants strongly demanded the "withdrawal of the unjustified dismissal," "apology of the former president of the newspaper and radio who discharged reporters" and the "resignation of the present president" and loudly shouted "Long live freedom of speech!"

Frightened by the meeting of south Korean presents and personages of various strata that day, the Pak clique sent about 100 puppet mobile police corps members and plain-clothes men to throw a strict cordon around the meeting place.

Defying the pressure by the Pak Jung Hi fascist regime, reporters of the south Korean daily "Tonga Ilbo" issue a statement for the freedom of the press at an emergency spirited meeting. (Jan. 16, 1975)

Washington Renews Concern over S. Korean Human Rights

The U.S. State Department Mar. 28 said its concern over human right violation in south Korea was heightened by the south Korean "supreme court" decision to uphold the convictions of 18 prominent critics of the repressive Pak Jung Hi regime.

Reportedly, a State Department spokesman told reporters in Washington the United States had relayed its concern to Seoul over the matter in the past and "we will continue to make it clear to the south Korean government our concern over these cases."

Japanese figures of various circles are also protesting the inhumane ruling of the south Korean "supreme court" upon the publishers of the March 1 manifesto of last year.

Utsunomiya Tokuma, independent member of the Japanese House of Representatives, said that the court decisions had been taken in defiance of world opinion denouncing the violation of human rights and the south Korean people either would not keep mum about this question.

He called the Japanese government to account, saying that it gave up the reinstatement of Kim Dae Jung to his original status by colluding with the south Korean regime.

He declared that he would continue to fight for the settlement of the Kim Dae Jung case and solve into its truth.

REUNIFICATION POLICY (3)

3. *Consistent Reunification Efforts*

(Continued from the previous issue)

Ever since the artificial division of the country, the Korean people have committed themselves to the realization of the independent, democratic and peaceful reunification of the disintegrated country.

President Kim Il Sung said, "**We should mobilize the strength of the entire Party and all the people to the struggle for the attainment by our people themselves of the independence and sovereignty and democratic reunification of the country, free from foreign interference, after making the foreign troops withdraw simultaneously from north and south Korea....**" (the concluding speech delivered at the Second Congress of the Workers' Party of North Korea, Mar. 29, 1948). He called upon the entire Korean people to frustrate the U.S. attempt to cook up a puppet regime in south Korea and to join in the work of instituting a national supreme legislature representing national consensus, thereby to establish a unified democratic central government. This was repeated from time to time by the President—in his New Year address for 1948, at the Second Congress of the Workers' Party of North Korea and the 25th Session of the Central Committee of the National Democratic United Front of North Korea.

The joint conference of north and south Korean political parties and public organizations held in Pyongyang in April, 1948, on the initiative of the Workers' Party made a reunification proposal—it called for the inauguration of a unified government by holding a general election throughout the country after simultaneous withdrawal of the foreign troops from both north and south Korea.

After a separate government was fabricated by the United States in south Korea in May, 1948, representatives of 72 political parties and public organizations in north and south Korea met in Pyongyang in June, 1949 and reached an agreement on the formation of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland in a cooperative effort for national reunification.

At the inauguration meeting, the democratic front issued an appeal for a general election throughout Korea to set up a national legislature.

As a result of the first nationwide general election in Korea, the sole legitimate government of the entire Korean people, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was founded on Sep. 9, 1948.

In June, 1950, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK proposed to merge the SPA with the south Korean "national assembly" into a single national legislature as a process for the peaceful reunification of the country.

Even after the Korean War (Jun. 25, 1950—Jul. 27, 1953) the DPRK made every effort for the reunification of the country.

In October, 1954, the SPA proposed to convene a joint meeting of representatives of north and south Korean political parties and public organizations or a joint conference of the SPA and the south Korean "national assembly," either in Pyongyang or Seoul.

In August, 1955, the DPRK Government urged the Seoul regime; to have all the foreign troops withdrawn from the Korean Peninsula; discontinue any military action against each other; reduce armed forces bilaterally to a minimum level; and call a meeting of north and south Korean authorities' representatives.

The Third Congress of the WPK held in April, 1956 called for: simultaneous pullout of foreign troops from Korea; mutual contact between the north and south for political and economic collaboration. In order to discuss these questions, the Congress proposed to form a standing committee to be composed of multilateral representatives of north and south Korean authorities, legislatures, political parties and public organizations.

After the April, 1960 popular uprising in south Korea, which toppled the dictatorial regime of Syngman Rhee, popular aspiration after national reunification was mounting high as never before throughout the country.

In his report at the celebration of the 15th anniversary of the liberation of the country held on Aug. 15, 1960, President Kim Il Sung reclarified the principle of independent, democratic and peaceful reunification. The President also called upon the Seoul regime to hold a general election. He said that if this was impossible, a north-south confederation should be inaugurated to conduct multiple exchange as a transitional way.

On the basis of these proposals, the Eighth Session of the Second SPA held in November, 1960 put forth concrete measures and offered aid to south Korea to help south Korea develop an independent economy. The 11th Session of the Second SPA of June, 1962 called for a consultative meeting to discuss the U.S. troop withdrawal from south Korea, conclusion of a peace agreement between north and south Korea and a mutual disarmament agreement.

Thereafter, new proposals were made by the Third and Fourth Sessions of the Third SPA held respectively in March, 1964 and May, 1965—to hold a joint conference of north and south Korean political parties and public organizations; to promote national unity and cooperation; to give economic aid to south Korea; and to receive unemployed south Koreans. (To be continued)

DPRK—First Tax-Free Country in World

Today our people mark the third anniversary of the promulgation of the Law of the Supreme People's Assembly on Completely Abolishing the Taxation in our country.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Our Party and the Government of the Republic completely abolished the taxes, a leftover of the old society, and drastically cut the prices of manufactured goods. Our country thus became the world's first tax-free country and our people came to enjoy a happy life more fully under the socialist system."

Our country completely abolished three years ago the taxes on the population, the last vestige of the taxation, which held no more than two per cent of the state budgetary revenues, to become the first tax-free country in the world.

The tax burden of the people had been steadily lessened from long ago in our country in keeping with the consolidation of the foundations of the independent national economy under the wise leadership of the great leader.

The state took, first of all, a step of totally abolishing the agricultural tax-in-kind in the period from 1964 to 1966.

And three years ago, it erased the last vestige of the taxes remaining in the form of income tax and local self-government tax, which were so small that the working people were unconscious of.

Beside the complete abolition of the taxes, the state grants enormous benefits to the people in the forms of supply of food at a cheap price and low housing rent, which are next to nothing, free education, free medical treatment, paid leave, rest at sanatoria and holiday homes at state expense, the operation of the creches and kindergartens at state and social expenses and other social and cultural measures.

In food, clothing and housing alone, each household of the workers is granted stupendous benefits running into 1,300 to 1,500 *won* in addition to their wages annually.

The wages of the working people have been systematically raised in our country for the betterment of their living standard. In the post-war period following July 1953, they were enhanced by a large margin on six occasions and by 31.5 per cent in 1970 at a bound.

The income distribution to the peasants in grain and cash is on a steady growth in our country where a bumper crop is reaped every year through the strict application of the Juche-based farming method.

Already in 1974 when the 10th anniversary of the publication of the theses on the rural question was marked, the average income share per household on the cooperative farms throughout the country grew 2.4 times in grain and 2.7 times in cash as against 1967.

The average monetary income per household of the cooperative farmers in 1974 reached 2,300 *won*, far surpassing the 1,800 *won* mark envisaged in the Six-Year Plan.

Our peasants' income share was much higher last year when our peasants produced over eight million tons of grain.

The sharp growth of production has been attended with a steady drop in prices.

The abolition of the taxes and the drastic cut of the prices of manufactured goods laid on the state an additional financial burden of 900 million *won* in 1974 and more than 1,300 million *won* in 1975.

The rise of the wages and steady decrease of prices, coupled with the increasing additional benefits granted by the state, markedly increase the real income of the working people. During the four-year period from 1971 to 1974, the per household real income of the factory and office workers grew 50 per cent and that of the peasants 60 per cent.

Indeed, today our people live an affluent and cultured life, free from taxes, enjoying great social benefits.

The farmers need not worry about any tax.

Foreigners' Comments

The Burundi News Agency bulletin "Flash-Inforf" stressed:

"Under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the age-old desire of the Korean people to live in a tax-free society has been realized and Korea has become the first tax-free country in the world."

The director of the women's affairs department of the Japan Socialist Party said:

"Taxes have been completely abolished and the prices of manufactured goods drastically cut in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The complete abolition of taxation is unprecedented in the world. This proves how outstanding the leadership of President Kim Il Sung is. This is truly enviable."

The Congolese News Agency emphasized:

"The complete abolition of taxation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a shining victory of the immortal Juche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, a demonstration of the might of the socialist system established by him and a historic event which ushered in a new era."

A British scholar said:

"The complete abolition of taxation in Korea is a shining embodiment of the immortal Juche idea of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and his unique theory of taxation and a brilliant demonstration of the incomparable superiority of the socialist system and the invincible might of the socialist independent national economy established by him in that country."

A Canadian university professor said:

"The complete abolition of taxes in Korea is a great landmark in the socialist construction of the Korean people. This is patent proof of the might of the socialist economy of Korea and her creativeness and a great victory of the far-reaching plan of President Kim Il Sung to carry on the revolution and build communist society."

The revolutionary people of the world stress that the complete abolition of taxation in our country greatly inspires the struggle of the world people, the south Korean people in particular.

A Malian friend said:

"Korea guided by the great leader President Kim Il Sung has become a tax-free country, the world's best country to live in. This gives the people of the world great hope and inspiration and immensely encourages the south Korean people in particular."

A happy life in the tax-free DPRK

S. Koreans' Comments

The south Korean people ardently revere the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and legendary hero, who brought the first tax-free country to the world.

They express their earnest desire to live in the tender bosom of the respected and beloved leader, knowing no tax like the people of the northern half of the Republic.

Some time ago, a general dealer surnamed Li and a woman in Yangju, Kyonggi Province, told each other in a bus:

"It's hard to keep a shop in this accursed land due to taxes. The north is the only tax-free land in the world. I wish to go straight to the north by this bus to lead a free life in the bosom of General Kim Il Sung who shapes good policies for the people."

"I'm going to my paternal home to borrow money for taxes. What an easy life we would lead, if we were embraced in the bosom of General Kim Il Sung who administers the affairs of the state without taxes!"

"Not only You and I, madam, but all the people of Yangju desire to live under the policy of General Kim Il Sung. Let us live with fortitude, believing that the day will surely come."

When the great leader took the historic measure of completely abolishing the tax system in our country on March 21, 1974, the south Korean people felt their hearts overflow with profound reverence for the great leader. They said: "It is the first great event in human history which can be brought only by General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, who has been devoting his whole life entirely to the people." "The happy event of the nation" and "great event worthy of special mention."

A woman surnamed Kang residing in Seoul said, looking back on that emotional day:

"The age-old desire of mankind to live in a tax-free land was realised for the first time in the north thanks to great General Kim Il Sung.

When the people of the north are joyfully celebrating the day when the first finis was written to the history of tax, the people of the south have to live in the worst living hell. How grievous it is!"

When the entire people of the northern half of the Republic lead a happy life with nothing to desire more, knowing no tax, in the bosom of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the tenderest fatherly leader, the south Korean people are heavily weighed down by taxes of miscellaneous names imposed upon them from the very day of their birth.

Through the realities of the north and the south contrasting so strikingly to each other and their own bitter experiences, the south Korean people keenly feel that they can get rid of the present miserable lot and enjoy happiness to their heart's satisfaction like the people of the northern half of the Republic only when they are embraced in the bosom of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and the tender-hearted father of our people.

Therefore, as their plight gets worse, they feel their hearts burn with deepest reverence and loyalty for the great leader, saying: "There is no tax and everyone leads a happy life in the northern half under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung."

"General Kim Il Sung is the great sun of the nation who will save us from poverty and make us live in happiness."

"The country must be reunified at an early date if the people of the south are to live a happy life in the warm bosom of General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, without worry about taxes."

(KCNA)

Rodong Sinmun Calls for New Leap in W. Sea Fisheries

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) Mar. 25 runs an editorial calling for an allout drive to fulfil the programmatic teachings given by the great leader President Kim Il Sung on radically developing West Sea fisheries at a recent meeting of active fishery workers in the West Sea area.

The new policy and militant tasks set forth by the great leader on the basis of a scientific analysis of the present conditions of West Sea fisheries are a programmatic guideline of great significance in enhancing the people's living standard still more by developing the fisheries of the country to a higher plane, stresses the editorial.

It goes on:

There are found in the West Sea many stationary fishes, beside migratory fishes, and shellfishes and seaweeds including *miyok* and tang.

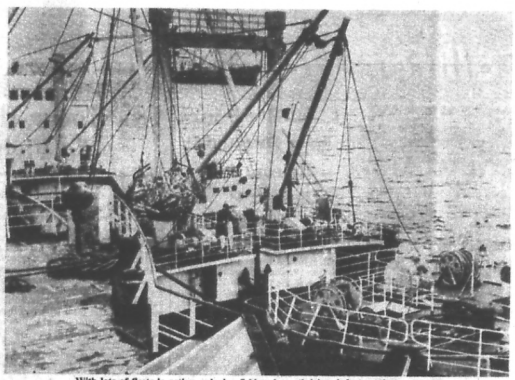
All this provides ample opportunities to catch large quantities of fishes without difficulty in all seasons with boats of medium and small size and simple fishing tackle, not going out to the deep sea, and regularly gather other aquatic products.

The great leader gave teachings long ago on turning to account seas in the coastal areas and making use of mountains in the mountainous areas.

He showed all solicitude for developing medium- and small-scale fisheries and actively exploiting the marine resources in the West Sea area. Now many fishery stations, fishermen's cooperatives and fishing work-teams of cooperative farms have been organized on the West Sea area like in the East Sea area.

The editorial goes on:

The programmatic teachings of the great leader brightly indicating the direction and ways for developing medium- and small-scale fisheries and coastal small-scale fisheries in a big way in conformity with the fishing conditions of our West Sea and clearly showing the road of more satisfactorily solving the problem of non-staple food for the people will bring about a great turn in the development of West Sea fisheries.



With lots of fleets in action, pelagic fishing is a thriving industry of the DPRK.

The grand blueprint and the militant tasks set forth by the great leader at the meeting of active fishery workers in the West Sea area correctly reflect the matured demand for the development of West Sea fisheries and the desire of our working people and clearly indicate a short cut to a radical increase in fish output. Hence they boundlessly excite the entire fishery workers and working people and vigorously encourage them to greater feats.

Calling upon them to actively contribute to improving the dietary life of the people by bringing about a new upsurge in fish catch in the West Sea, upholding the programmatic teachings of the great leader at the meeting of active fishery workers in the West Sea area, the editorial refers to concrete tasks for this.

Fishing Industry

The fishing industry, consisting of fish-catching, fish-breeding and the marine product processing, provides the population with food rich in protein, and supplies various raw materials to such processing industries as the chemical, oil and fat, and pharmaceutical industries.

In addition, the fishing industry also supplies useful feed and fertilizers to agriculture.

It can be said that the fishing industry is of great importance for raising the people's living standard.

President Kim Il Sung taught us as follows in his New Year adress:

"Fast development of fisheries is an important task for raising the people's living standard higher."

In view of this, the most urgent problem is to make people's dietary life affluent by mass-producing and supplying delicious and nutritious processed marine food, in addition to ordinary foodstuff, especially grains, vegetables and fat, which are provided sufficiently.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, surrounded by seas on three sides, abounds in marine resources.

Effective use of marine resources is the best way to solve the problem of supplying enough protein to the people, because the fishing industry can provide protein-rich food with relative ease.

The fishing industry must be well-equipped with various modern facilities including shoal detectors and wireless equipment in sufficient quantities, to search for fish shoals, which always move according to sea water conditions over large sea areas from coastal waters to the deep sea. It is also necessary comprehensively and systematically to study marine conditions.

The fishing industry must give precedence to scientific shoal detection techniques and fast moving fishing operations. Fishing boats must be concentrated on the main fishing grounds where fish swarm. They must catch fish both in coastal waters and in the deep sea, on the way to fishing grounds and also on the way home.

Improved fish processing is also important for the development of the fishing industry. There is no use catching large quantities of fishes if uneatable fish are contained in them in large quantities.

The marine industry must process fish well to provide the population with nutritious food that tastes good.

Fishing workers are making great efforts to supply the people with well-processed fish, including frozen fish, canned fish, dried and salted fish and a variety of processed fish, in large quantities.

Further consolidation of the material and technical foundations of the fishing industry is also necessary for its development.

The more the fishing industry is modernized, the less the burden on the fishermen will become and the more marine products will be supplied.

The country is concentrating its efforts on building many large- and medium-size modern vessels of various types, including over 10,000-ton factory ships, 3,750-ton trawlers and small and medium fishing boats, including those of the 450-ton class.

Perfect Irrigation System Immune from Drought and Flood

—Speech of Kim Hyong Jin at UN Conf. on Water—

Kim Hyong Jin, head of the government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the UN Conference on Water, spoke at the March 18 session, according to a report.

He said:

A demand for water is growing with each passing day, whereas the water resources are limited. In particular, meteorological and climatic changes are serious in the world in recent years. Under such situation it has been raised as an urgent problem for each country to adopt a correct water policy in conformity with its specific conditions and make an effective use of water.

In our country a correct policy has been enforced to create the water resources in a perspective way and use them rationally, with the result that the country's economy has been developing rapidly and the people are provided with conditions to lead a more affluent and cultured life.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung set forth right after the liberation of our country the wise policy of giving priority, first of all, to irrigation in the rural technical revolution to suit its specific conditions and splendidly implemented this policy.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, has taught in "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country":

"Irrigation is of particular importance in the agriculture of our country, which considers largely of rice farming and which suffers from severe floods and droughts almost every year."

From right after liberation the Government of the Republic directed much efforts to the irrigation. Especially, along with the realisation of the agricultural cooperativisation, it carried out irrigation projects in a big way.

Upholding the correct policy of the Government of the Republic, the entire people built irrigation establishments in all parts of our country, which now yield splendid results, the head of the delegation emphasized, and continued:

Take the Yoldusamcholli-bol Plain as an example. Before liberation the land cracked like the tortoise back and crops withered away due to the lack of water. Every year the plain was visited by a crop failure. Today, however, the plain is fed by the Yonpung Lake and yields a high and stable harvest, knowing no lack of water in any severe drought.

We have brought one million hectares of fields under irrigation to complete the irrigation in the countryside.

We have completely carried out the irrigation of the paddy fields and irrigated non-paddy fields to a not inconsiderable extent.

The head of the delegation said that projects for draining standing water, river improvement projects, breakwater projects and afforestation have been carried out on an extensive scale to protect crops better from water. Today our country has become a land of irrigation with a perfect irrigation system capable of ensuring a high and stable harvest every year, he stressed.

Noting that last year our country was not affected by unfavourable weather conditions and reaped the richest harvest in the history of Korea, the head of the delegation said emphatically:

This was attributable entirely to the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and was made possible as the irrigation was completed in time in the countryside.

Today our people are vigorously waging a nation-wide movement to carry out the five-point policy of nature remaking put forward by the great leader, he said, and declared: When this policy is carried out, our country will have a perfect irrigation system not only in the paddy field farming but in the non-paddy field farming as well.

He noted that a big success has been registered in the laying of water lines in the rural villages, which is of great importance in providing the rural population with conditions for hygienic and cultured life.

As a result, he stressed, today our rural inhabitants who used unclean water in the past, drink clean water and enjoy a happy life to their heart's content in the rural villages where water has been laid on.

Our country knows no water pollution, he said, and added: As industry has been nationally distributed on the principle of thoroughly preventing pollution, our rivers and streams are widely known to the world for their clear water.

In conclusion he stressed:

Though more than 30 years have passed since our country was divided into the north and south, its reunification has not been achieved due to the interference of the outside forces.

With the united efforts of the Korean people in the north and south, we will terminate the split as early as possible and achieve the reunification independently and peacefully, thereby realizing the uniform development of the country on a nation-wide scale.

(KCNA)

News in Brief

Mar. 20

* An economic and cultural delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Yun Gi Bok arrived in Milan, Italy.

Mar. 22

* Sekou Yansane, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Guinea to the DPRK arrived in Pyongyang by air.

* The Duna song and dance ensemble of the Home Ministry of the Hungarian People's Republic arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* Veikko Porkkala, Secretary General of the Trade Unions International of Workers of the Building, Wood and Building Materials Industries, arrived in Pyongyang by plane at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Construction and Forestry Workers of Korea.

* The 1977 plan for cooperation and exchange in the film domain between the DPRK and the Soviet Union was signed in Moscow.

Mar. 24

* An agreement on trade and payments between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan was signed in Pyongyang.

* An agreement on communications service between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was signed in Pyongyang.

* The inaugural meeting of the Korea-Mali Friendship Association was held at the Chollima House of Culture in Pyongyang.

Mar. 25

* A delegation of functionaries of Korean trading corporations in Japan headed by Un Jae Su, vice-director of the Korea-Japan Export and Import Corporation under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), arrived in Pyongyang.

* A commodity fair delegation of Algeria headed by Messaud Benikhelf, Councillor of the General Bureau of Fair of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

* Song Gwan Jo was appointed as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

* Chon Myong Su was appointed as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the People's Republic of China.

* Kim Ryo Gon was appointed as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Republic of Afghanistan.

* Li Jung Ok was appointed as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Guyana Cooperative Republic.

(KCNA)

Pak Junta Sold Off 130 S. Korean Children To US Mil. Personnel in Okinawa

As reported in the last issue of The People's Korea, some 60 south Korean babies—five months to five years old—were illegally adopted by US military personnel in Okinawa through a secret adoption service run by a south Korean lawyer.

They were treated cruelly or their adoption arrangements were cancelled.

This was disclosed by reports by a Japanese social welfare institute in Okinawa and made a sensation ot a case of "international maltreatment of children."

The babies were brought to Okinawa between last September and February this year.

Their adoption arrangements, however, were illegal. Adoptive procedures were briefly conducted by a south Korean lawyer.

According to the US immigration act: Adoptive parents must bring the children into the US together; true mothers' signatures on the adoption documents are needed...etc. Legal US adoption arrangements require that adoptive parents meet the child, live together within one week and then take procedures for adoption. This normally takes about a year.

But, procedures for the Korean babies taken to Okinawa took only three months. In the case of some babies, formal consent to adoption from their true mothers could not be obtained.

Then, the US authorities did not approve these adoption arrangements and the immigration of these babies into the US was not permitted. Therefore, some of the babies were left in Okinawa when the adoptive parents returned to the US.

Several adoptive parents hoped to cancel the adoption arrangements on account of the language barrier, or because they felt no affection for the adopted babies even after living with them for a week or month.

Some babies were maltreated and taken to hospitals. The realities are not yet disclosed because they were taken to US military hospitals. In the case of a one and half-year-old child, the adoptive parents cancelled the adoption after the adoptive arrangements were made because the wife became pregnant.

The babies on whom the adoption procedures had been cancelled were sold to other Americans.

According to a Japanese social welfare institute, since May, 1972 when Okinawa was returned to Japan, over 130 south Korean babies have been brought to Okinawa under "adoption arrangements."

Most of them were secretly adopted without going through procedures at south Korean "government"-licensed adoption agencies. Of the 130 adopted babies, only 16 were brought to Okinawa through these "agencies"—7 in 1975 and 9 in 1976.

These babies were brought to Okinawa as "adopted" babies, but, in fact, they were sold to Americans at $500 per baby.

If these babies had been adopted through the "adoption agencies," the junta would have been required to contact the Okinawa branch of the Japanese social welfare institute. In this case, adoption procedures would have taken one year.) US military personnel in Okinawa do not stay there so long, so it is inconvenient for them to wait for one year for adoption procedures.

Then the junta made a south Korean lawyer to sell off babies under the name of "adoption." The south Korean lawyer sold these babies at $400-$500 per baby. Through this "adoption" formula, the junta earned $42,-000-$65,000 (1,260,000-1,950,000 yen in Japanese currency) and their appetite was satisfied.

Neither US army authorities nor the US consulate in Okinawa did not prevent this "human traffic" under the signboard of "international adoption service" but also gave tacit consent to it.

If a US military serviceman wants to adopt a baby, he must receive permission from his commander and the US consulate. After permission is given by the US commander and the US consulate, they are made responsible for the baby. They, however, avoid assuming responsibility for the adopted babies. Though some babies were maltreated, the US authorities did not punish criminals. When the US immigration authorities rejected the babies' entry into the US, in spite of the permission given by the US consulate in Okinawa, they took no steps for the babies.

The Japanese consular office in south Korea permitted the babies' entry into Japan at random and actively helped in their entry. Though the Japanese immigration and emigration authorities permitted the babies' entry, they did not take responsibility for them.

In order to sell off babies and children, the junta established "government-licensed adoption agencies—Daewid Livingstone Adoption Programme, Holt Chirdren's Services, Social Welfare Society Central, and Korea Social Service.

Through these agencies the junta sell off 2,000-3,000 children a year to the US, Europe, Central and South America, and so on.

Such inhumane acts have been conducted for over ten years until today under the signboard of "international adoption service."

Children sold off to U.S. military personnel in Okinawa, Japan

In 1974 alone, US number of south Korean children adopted by foreigners reached 6,848. Tokyo is a relay station in transporting them to Europe. The south Korean "embassy" there play an active role in making special arrangements with the Japanese authorities.

Around 1,500 children were taken from Tokyo to Europe to wait for a flight. They were transferred in groups of ten to fifteen children. Those who were adopted by Europeans temporarily stay in Tokyo in a hotel room near Haneda Airport.

Over 130 children receive entry permits per month—over 1,500 children per year. Except on Sundays south Korean children are transferred every day via Tokyo to the US, Europe and so on. These "adoption arrangements" are conducted by south Korean "government-licensed adoption agencies." The agencies receive 1,200-12,000 dollars per baby. The authorities can get more dollars by making "adoption arrangements."

The number of adopted babies has increased year after year, with the result that it totaled 24,000 from 1962 to 1974, according to conservative statistics released by the south Korean health service department.

The adopted children are put into a miserable plight in alien countries. They are bargained like goods or pets. In some cases, they are involved in the scramble for babies or put into orphanages even if they were adopted. Sometimes, they are abandoned by their mothers-in-law and made homeless in alien lands.

"Adoption" is part of the "national policy" of the junta, a policy of earning foreign currency, like "kisaeng tourism," "manpower export" and "emigration."

For this purpose the junta set up specialized organs—"the overseas development corporation," "the international association for developing skill," "emigration section of the health service department" and the "committee for overseas emigration."

During the 1962-74 period, south Korean emigrants numbered 157,-000. According to a south Korean daily "Tong-A Ilbo" of Nov. 26, 1976, the number of south Korean emigrants reached 24,000 from 1962 to 1975 to Central and South America.

Laborers exported as manpower totaled 143,920 during the 1963-75 period according to the south Korean English daily "Korea Times." They were mainly sent to the US, Japan, and West Germany and other countries.

From 1963 to May, 1975, 102,000 workers were sold off to foreign countries as "skilled workers" and the junta earned $806 million. The junta plans to sell off 100,000,000 south Koreans as "manpower export" or "emigrants" by 1981.

The junta justifies their treachery as a "measure for easing unemployment" or "get-rich-quick" business. However, in fact, the emigrants are do heavy or manual work, as miners, farmers, cleaners, nurses, cooks and servants.

The junta sees off even fetuses to foreign countries for the purpose of "medical experiment."

The junta sold off even over 20,000 fetal kidneys to the US from 1972 —over 4,000 human kidneys per year.

Omura Detention Camp, Japan's Immigration Policy

The Conference of Lawyers to Demand Release of Koreans Detained in the Omura Detention Camp, consisting of Japanese Dietmen and lawyers, on March 18 gave a press conference and said that it had demanded the Justice Minister conditionally release the six Koreans who had long been detained for no reason.

Lawyer Kobakura Masaj said at the conference, "It is not permissible from the standpoint of humanity and human rights to detain long for no reason those who had suspension of repatriation decided. Our group of lawyers has so far made efforts to get these people released. But the attitude of the Immigration Bureau of the Justice Ministry has become tough recently. As it is impossible to solve the problem through the personal efforts of lawyers alone, we decided to demand the Justice Ministry the above-mentioned thing.

The persons in question are: Kim Sang Guk, who entered Japan in 1972 and was detained in 1974; Kim Chang Po, who was born in Japan in 1940, reentered Japan in 1965 and was detained in May 1975; Kim Su Ho, who entered Japan in 1968 and detained in March 1945; Won Dae Jin, who entered Japan in 1964 and was detained in July 1976; Kim Yong Chang, who was born in Japan in 1944, reentered Japan in 1964 and was detained in November 1974.

These six persons entered Japan in order to reunite their parents living here in Japan, had their order of deportation suspended by the court and have been detained in the Omura Detention Camp for a long time (from several months to two years and four months.

The Omura Detention Camp is for detention of those who are to be deported to south Korea, before they get on board a repatriation ship.

It is a repatriation base for Koreans, capable of accommodating more that 1,000. It is surrounded by five meters high walls on all sides and watch towers stand in the four corners. It is said that the towers flash search lights of 2,000 candle power so that no detainee can escape. There are now about 200 Koreans detained there.

Then, what is the immigration policy of the Japanese Government, which detain Koreans in such a place as the Omura Detention Camp?

The immigration policy of the Japanese Government is, in a word, fascistic and is intended to suppress and deport Koreans living in Japan.

The first of the measures taken for the purpose was the "Alien Registration Ordinance" formulated on April 2, 1946. Later, the present "Immigration and Emigration Control Ordinance" was enforced on November 1, 1951 and the present "Alien Registration Law" on April 28, 1952.

The main purpose of the "Immigration and Emigration Control Ordinance" is to control Koreans living in Japan who account for about 90 per cent of all the foreigners in Japan.

Article 24 of the ordinance provides for 24 reasons for deportation such as "illegal entry" and "activities not qualified to engage in."

The Japanese Government classified the status of residence of Koreans into the following three categories:

(1)Law No. 126: a Korean who has stayed in Japan since before the war and his children who were born before April 28, 1952, are permitted to reside in Japan irrespective of their status o residence and period of residence.

(2) "Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ordinance No. 14": The children of Koreans coming under Law No. 126, who were born on and after April 28, 1952, may reside in Japan with the permission of the Minister of Justice for a period of not more than three years, designated by the Minister of Justice, in accordance with Item 2 of the same ordinance.

(3) "Special stay": In the case of those who come under Law No. 126 and who have been subjected to deportation for violation of criminal or penal laws, and in the case of those who returned home temporarily or entered Japan after the termination of World War II, only those to whom the Minister of Justice has given permission of "special stay" in accordance with No. 3 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ordinance, may stay in Japan for a period, designated by the Minister of Justice, not exceeding three years, in accordance with Item 2, Article 1, in the same ordinance.

Thus a Korean who has lived in Japan since prewar days and comes under No. 126, is deported if he comes under any of the reasons for deportation provided for in Article 24 of the "Immigration and Emigration Control Ordinance," for instance, if he is found to be in violation of the "Alien Registration Law." Even if he is given permission of "special stay" by the Minister of Justice, strict restrictions are placed on his status of residence and the period of stay.

Even in the case of those who come under (2) and (3), the period of their residence in Japan are up to the discretionary powers of the Minister of Justice, and in the case of Koreans coming under (3), the period of stay permitted by the minister is usually one year, and in some cases it is six months or three months. These facts show that the status of residence of Korean citizens in Japan is extremely unstable, and the situation has worsened for them particularly since the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan Treaty."

The Japanese Government, which concluded the "ROK-Japan Treaty" and the "agreement on the legal status of Koreans in Japan" with the south Korean puppet regime in 1965, further sub-divided the status of permanent residence of Koreans in Japan into the "status of permanent residence" provided for in the present "Immigration and Emigration Control Ordinance" and the "status of permanent residence" provided for in the "agreement on the legal status of Koreans in Japan."

The Japanese Government is utilizing the question of permanent residence of Korean citizens in Japan—which should be guaranteed as a fundamental human rights of Koreans—as a means of forcing "ROK nationality" on them and as a bait in its political bargainings with the Pak Jong Hi puppet regime.

As explained above, the status of residence of Koreans in Japan is classified into five categories, namely, the status of residence provided for in Law No. 126, the status of residence provided for in Item 2, and the status provided for in Item 3, Article 1, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ordinance No. 14, the status of permanent residence provided for in the "Agreement on the legal status of Koreans in Japan" and the "status of permanent residence" provided for in the "Immigration and Emigration Control Ordinance."

The complexity and instability of the status of residence of Korean citizens in Japan is exposing them to a constant threat of deportation.

The Japanese Government is following this policy on Koreans in Japan in order to deport Koreans from Japan to south Korea.

Omura Detention Camp located in Nagasaki, Japan

Japan-"ROK" Corruption

(2) Messrs. Banana, Devil's Tongue & Nori

(Continued from Mar. 22 issue of The People's Korea)

If one talks only of suspicions of graft and bribery, there has been plenty of suspicion. In fact there have been cases in which this suspicion was publicly raised in Japan and South Korea. This time, however, we are talking about testimony given by an American who was in charge of the Korean area from early 1970 to the end of 1974 and in control of all information from CIA and other sources. Ranard says that the Japanese involved must be better prepared than himself, according to the Jan. 28 issue of the Mainichi Shimbun, but reaction from the Fukuda Government and LDP sources has been somewhat awkward. Prime Minister Fukuda Takeo told the House of Representatives Budget Committee that "if there is something (suspicion) there must be some evidence of it, but we sense nothing of the sort."

Justice Minister Fukuda Hajime said at the Lower House Budget Committee that "we should not make hasty moves, merely because various kinds of information have been published overseas."

In view of such an attitude taken by Government leaders, we posed a question to a medium-caliber LDP Dietman who is one of those described by Ranard as an "involved Japanese."

His answer was a bit vague: "No, they do not give me money. Probably they think they need not do so, because I am clearly pro-ROK. They may be giving some money to those who are sitting on the fence."

Secret Funds

However, another LDP member who was returned to the House of Representatives for the first time in the general election held last December, unequivocally testified to the existence of monetary contribution to his campaign fund: "the ROK Embassy brought me ¥50,000 in cash as secret election fund. A relative of mine accepted it without due consideration..."

Although the amount involved was only ¥50,000, the fact that it was given to a newcomer, whose future was quite unknown and who was by no means certain to be elected, leads us to think that the testimony of Ranard may be true. A Dietman who was not a pro-ROK but who was returned to the Diet from a Tokyo electoral district where he had to fight a hard battle, also received a proposal for such "secret election fund."

He said: "Leaders of the Korean Residents' Union in Japan (Mindan), an organization of pro-Seoul Koreans, came to see me and told me there would be a meeting of Mindan leaders shortly. Would I please attend and make a brief statement of support for the government of Korea? If I agreed to do so, they said they would give 3,000 votes for me and raise as much funds as they could."

The Dietman rejected the offer, because he thought acceptance would mean he would be made their prisoner for life. He believes, however, that "this experience of mine seems to indicate their maneuvers covered a considerably wide area."

Though we are sorry to give names, we must point out that Nakano Hironari (Osaka No. 3 Electoral District), Ouchi Keigo (Tokyo No. 2 Electoral District), and Wada Kosaku (Tokyo No. 4 Electoral District), all Democratic Socialists, were reported to have enjoyed the support of Mindan in the last general election. (The Asahi Shimbun, Feb. 19)

Kisaeng parties are arranged for pro-south Korean Dietmen.

"ROK" Lobby

Ouchi said: "I only learned from the newspaper article that Mindan was supporting me. Was it not because I was running in the same electoral district as Utsunomiya Tokuma, who is openly critical of ROK? That is the only reason I can think of for their support."

It was after the formation of the Kishi Cabinet in 1957 that the ROK lobby emerged in Japan. According to informed sources, those Dietmen who rapidly approached ROK in the period between that time and conclusion of the Japan-ROK Basic Treaty in 1965 are called the "First ROK Lobby." Besides Kishi, they included Shiina Etsusaburo, Funada Naka, Kono Ichiro, Ono Bamboku, Kawashima Shojiro and Ishii Mitsujiro.

By contrast, those who became close to ROK thereafter, including Tanaka Kakuei and his group, Tanaka Tatsuo, Nakagawa Ichiro, and Uno Sosuke, are called "Second ROK Lobby." In addition, members of the Seirankai, including Nakao Eiichi, Tamaki Kazuo, and Ishihara Shintaro have been gathering strength in the past two or three years as the "Third ROK Lobby."

Those who are currently coming under suspicion are mainly of those generations which belonged to the First and Second ROK Lobby.

A pro-ROK Dietman of a younger generation complained: "The situation was terrible in those days, when there were persons who make a fast buck by taking advantage of reparations."

Utilizing the graft, Dietmen dubbed as Mr Banana, Mr. Konnyaku (devil's tongue), Mr. Amaguri (sweet roasted chestnut), etc. flourished in connection with deals with Asian countries. In regard to ROK, its exports of nori (laver) and konnyaku to Japan were all under a quota system. The political skills of Mr. Nori, Mr. Konnyaku and others were measured by how many enterprises could be squeezed into the quota.

Informed sources described the situation as follows: "You could make a big profit if you got one lot of laver and banana, or some other things into the country. Their prices suddenly increased by 10 to 20 times when they were brought into Japan."

In the period immediately preceding the conclusion of the Japan-ROK Treaty, for instance, a sheet of laver which cost 0.4 yen to one yen in ROK, could be sold at ¥16 to ¥20 in Japan. The volume of laver imports from ROK was between 300 million and 400 million sheets a year at the time, so that profits amounting to between ¥6,000 million and ¥7,000 million could be shared by scores of Japanese companies which were granted the quotas. Some Dietmen received fat kickback from the deals.

As the latest case of this same type, informed sources mentioned the following example: "Company A decided to buy steel in a certain country which cannot be named. When the company received the necessary document in exchange for a promise to pay the key money, a high official of the country asked the company to 'pay a kickback to Diet member So-and-So in your country.' 'If you fail to carry out this request, you will never again be able to buy the steel even if you have the document. That is the system there.' "

Kisaeng Parties

It goes without saying that in such cases Company A has to pay a percentage of the key money to Diet member So-and-So. Such cases are not confined to the country in question, according to the sources.

Returning to the situation in ROK, we were also given the following information by a medium-caliber pro-ROK Dietman: "ROK people entertain us in a marvellous way. They generously invite us to visit the country. If we accept, they take care of not only the travel and hotel expenses, but also for kisaeng parties.

They also arrange for meeting call girls. However, there is a pitfall. Everything we did, including which Diet member treated a girl in what way, is reported to the Korean side the following day." Also in the United States, there was a case in which a Congressman being entertained by an "attractive girl," was nearly trapped by the KCIA. Politicians seem to be vulnerable to money and women.

If America sneezes, Japan catches a cold—this used to be a metaphor to explain the degree of Japan's economic dependence upon the United States.

It is pointed out both in Japan and overseas that the ROK economy now depends upon Japan even more than Japan used to rely upon the U.S. This may sound like an exaggeration, but some people say that if Japan catches a cold the ROK economy will suffer from pneumonia.

Neo-Colonialism

On the other hand, from the viewpoint of those people who are opposed to the Park regime, Japan's economic advance into ROK is "neo-colonialism" or "structural coalescence or unity" between the two nations. They charge the close cooperative relations between the two economies as being the hotbed of various types of rumored corruption.

Reunification Forum (10)

"Anti-Communism" and Traitorous Acts

The Korean nation has consistently maintained an adamant attitude toward foreign enemies since ancient times. After Toyotomi Hideyoshi's invasion of Korea (1592), King Injo, the then ruler of Korea, planned to send a mission to Japan in order to open relations with it. A patriot named Yang An Song denounced the King's attitude, writing a poem titled "How Dare You Send a Mission to Japan?"

Follows a prose translation of the poem:

How dare you send a mission?
To what country do you intend to send it?
People will not understand your policy of opening relations with the enemies.
Look at the bunks of the Hangang River.
No pine trees grow in the ancestral graveyard.
Is there any need to bow to the enemies and make friends with them, who have ravaged the ancestral land so that no pine trees may grow there?—When he wrote this poem, he was speaking for the people whose hearts were filled with grief.

When the son of Injo, taken as a hostage by the Ching dynasty of China, returned home and acceded to the throne, he always sought vengeance on the Ching dynasty and mapped out "plans for conquering the northern area." This is the "spirit" of the nation.

Acquittance of Japanese Imperialists' Crimes

One hundred years ago, the Japanese aggressors demanded Japan sums of indemnities from the Korean dynasty for the "damage" cooked up by themselves, by causing trouble with the Koreans, and also demanded apologies from it, as will be clear from the Chemulpo treaty and the Hansong treaty, until finally they began their bloody 36-year rule over Korea.

For this, Pak Jung Hee did not try to get any apology from Japan. He pardoned Japan in exchange for the abolition of the former aggressive annexation treaty, and was content with getting some dollars not as compensations but as property claims funds.

This reminds us of the fact that a vassal begs for something from his lord by flattering him. This is tantamount to betraying away the country and betraying the nation. To denounce such a criminal act is a patriotic act. Those patriots who opposed "south Korea-Japan talks" are now in prison, and some of them have already been executed.

These unreasonable acts are legalized in the name of "anti-communism."

Alliance with Aggressors

At the third "ROK-Japan regular ministerial conference" held in August 1967, south Korea demanded that if Okinawa was to be returned to Japan, Okinawa should remain as a base effective for the security of south Korea and the Far East. Japan replied to this demand, saying that it would deal with the Okinawa problem, in consideration of the security of the Far East.

More than seven years have passed since then. Today, as a matter of course, Japan assumes the attitude of supporting the pro-dictatorial "regime" in its opposition to the planned phase-out of U.S. troops from south Korea.

Okinawa's return to Japan and the U.S. troops in south Korea are internal affairs of the foreign countries to south Korea and Japan, respectively. In other words, south Korea and Japan are interfering in each other's internal affairs.

Nevertheless, why do south Korea and Japan have common understanding and attitude in these problems? "Anti-communism" surely leads the two countries to one and the same road.

It is the Korean nation and reunification that are most important to us. We should not give priority to ideology over the nation, nor should we perpetuate the split of the nation due to ideological differences. It is needless to say that we should not repeat such a foolish act as fighting among fellow countrymen for the interests of other countries. (To be continued)

The starting point of the "close relations" was the Japan-ROK Basic Pact which took effect at the end of 1965. The pivot of the pact was the $500 million economic aid (including $300 million free grant) from Japan to ROK.

Until the pact was concluded, there had been no formal relations between the two countries. Especially, under the Syngman Rhee regime, a strong sense of alarm was entertained against Japan as evidenced by the establishment of the Rhee Line.

The Takashima Island in the Sea of Japan, which has come into the limelight again, has been under ROK occupation since the introduction of the Rhee Line. It was the Park Chung Hee regime which emerged through a coup d'etat in 1961 that changed such a policy toward Japan overnight. Since then, it has been following a course of seeking loans from Japan.

The $500 million Japanese economic aid to ROK, started in 1965, was to be supplied in the next 10 years in equal installments. From the first year of the program, however, the Park regime strongly pressed Japan to supply the total within six years instead of 10. As a result, post-Government-to-Government loans totaling $330 million were supplied to ROK in the period from 1971 to 1975, although the principle of 10-year installments was maintained.

(To be continued)

Fukuda Urges GIs' Presence In South Korea

—Speeches after Summit Meet—

The summit meeting between the United States and Japan was held in Washington on March 21-22.

At the two-day summit meeting, the two sides discussed the focal issue of withdrawal of U.S. ground troops from south Korea.

The U.S. side expressed its intention to pull out its forces from south Korea. Fukuda, however, emphasized his stand against the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from there, saying the U.S. troops should not be "withdrawn" but "reduced." But after all, Japan failed to have the U.S. change its terminology from "withdrawal" of its forces from south Korea to their "reduction."

After the talks with Carter, Fukuda said at the National Press Club in Washington that he had asked Carter to take all possible precautions to avoid disrupting the existing balance of power between north and south Korea by a projected reduction of U.S. ground forces in south Korea, and stressed that the withdrawal of U.S. troops should be "gradual."

The Japanese government is so desperately opposed to the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea, because the Japanese reactionaries harbour dark designs on Korea.

After his visit to the United States, Fukuda expressed his views on the Korean issue at a meeting of the Upper House Budget Committee.

Answering questions by Communist Dietman Ueda Koichiro, Fukuda said that in prior consultations prescribed in the "Japan-U.S. Security Treaty," his government may approve direct U.S. combat operations from Japan, just as Sato had told the Diet before.

This unreasonable stand of the Fukuda government of Japan is, needless to say, detrimental to the reunification of Korea and preservation of peace in Korea.

Fukuda revealed in all its nakedness the sinister intention of the Japanese reactionaries to realize their reinvasion scheme against Korea and Asia by relying on the "Japan-U.S. Security Treaty" when he declared at the talks that Japan would "maintain" this military pact.

The Japanese reactionaries' policy of reinvading Korea and Asia is against trends in our era of independence and will prove fatal to them.

GSDF Had Hand in Kim's Kidnapping

There are doubts that the Ground Self-Defence Force of Japan had a hand in kidnapping former south Korean "presidential" candidate Kim Dae Jung from Tokyo to Seoul on Aug. 8, 1973, Communist Dietman Ueda Koichiro said on March 29 in the Upper House Budget Committee.

Ueda charged in the committee meeting that the GSDF intelligence men played a "special role" in the kidnapping.

He made this disclosure on the basis of two years of investigation by his party, quoting a letter sent to Communist Diet member Matsumoto Zenmei by a member of the special unit of the No. 2 section of the Ground Staff office.

The letter from the GSDF man said that the 24-member special unit had contacts with an intelligence unit of U.S. Army stationed at the Zama base in Kanagawa Prefecture.

It also said that the former GSDF men selated to Kim's abduction case were former members of this unit.

He said that Tsukamoto Katsuichi, then chief of the No. 2 section, secretly visited south Korea in February 1973. There were reports, he said, that the "KCIA" and the No. 2 section officers planned for Kim's abduction just before his visit to south Korea.

After Tsukamoto returned from south Korea, he told some of his men that there would be work involving getting information related to south Korea.

In this connection, a GSDF sergent 1st class named Emura in July, 1973, spied on Kim Dae Jung's activities in Tokyo, posing himself as a detective working for an agency called Million Shiryo Service, which was started by Tsuboyama who retired from the GSDF in the same year, the Dietman said.

Prior to this, Mun Myong Ja, south Korean woman journalist living in Washington, said on Feb. 25, in a interview with a Kyodo News Service correspondent that an aircraft of the Self-Defence Force was used in carrying a message to a ship which was carrying Kim Dae Jung to south Korea.

On the other hand, the Metropolitan Police Office announced on Mar. 27 that the ship which carried Kim to south Korea was named Ryongkum-ho which was changed to Yusong-ho after the abduction, on the basis of information from two of south Korean ship officers.

The officers told their men and their Japanese friends engaged in shipping business, the police added.

Yun I Sang Says JAL Officer Helped "KCIA" Abduction

It has been exposed that Sadayasu Takuji, now chief of the control department of the Japan Air Lines (JAL) office at the Tokyo International Airport, helped the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in the abduction of Koreans from West Germany in 1967.

Yun I Sang, a Korean musician residing in West Germany, recently made the identification to a Kyodo News Service correspondent, showing him Sadayasu's photograph.

On June 17, 1967, Yun I Sang was taken from his house in West Berlin to the Hamburg International Airport through the puppet embassy in Bonn by a south Korean agent posing himself as "secretary to the president" with a "personal letter" of traitor Pak Jung Hi. There he was introduced to a "strange gentleman" by the south Korean "consul general" in Hamburg. That person turned out to be Sadayasu Takuji, chief of the JAL's Humburg office at the time of abduction, the report said.

By this man Yun I Sang was put on a JAL plane where other kidnapped Koreans had been taken aboard and was brought to Tokyo under the watch of men of the "Korean Central Intelligence Agency" and then to Seoul from there.

Yun I Sang noted that he was carried all this course without a ticket or a passport or an inquiry.

He said he believed the Japan Air Lines to have been informed of the secret activity of its Hamburg office.

He declared: "If the Japanese Diet ask a testimony of me concerning this case, I will not refuse it".

As reported, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique spirited 17 south Korean professors and students to Seoul from West Germany at that time by faking up a groundless "case" of "spy-ring" against them and kidnaped more than 100 south Korean personages of academic and cultural circles and students from France and other countries.

Yun I Sang, south Korean musician in West Germany, exposed brutal torture by Pak Jung Hi fascist hangman against south Korean dissidents at a press conference just after "Emergency International Conference on Korea" in August, 1976.

Kim Jong Pil Plans to Restructure "KCIA" Machine in US

It was disclosed on March 29 that the former south Korean "prime minister" Kim Jong Pil secretly visited the US on March 24-26, in order to reorganize the "KCIA" outfit in the US for its operation on US Congress. This information was obtained from a source close to "the Conference to Demand New Policy on Korea."

With the disclosure of the south Korean payoff scandal, the "KCIA" operation system facing a severe probe by US Congress, was greatly weakened.

According to information obtained from Li Ryong Un, former chief of the general staff of the south Korean navy, Kim Jong Pil went to Miami from South America and had a confidential talk with some "KCIA" agents.

Present at a secret meeting with him were Kim Jae Gun, former south Korean "minister" to Japan, some agents working for the south Korean "government" and south Korean economists in US, the source said.

The "KCIA" had 25 of its staffers deployed in the US as south Korean diplomats until last year. By the end of February, however, most of these agents had been expelled from the US. As a result, only two or three agents remain in the US.

Nuke Moved from S. Korea to Okinawa

The strategic nuclear weapons deployed in south Korea, have been transferred to U.S. military bases in Okinawa, according to a report by the committee to investigate military bases in Okinawa.

This was disclosed on March 18 at a press conference in Tokyo by the head of the committee Kiyatake, member of the House of Councilors.

The committee investigated the actual conditions of U.S. bases in Okinawa for five days from March 7 in connection with the planned withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea.

Saying that all members of the committee received a strong impression that the "U.S.-Japan-south Korea military cooperation system" had been strengthened more than at any time before, the Upper House member added that the strategic nuclear weapons deployed in south Korea had been transferred to U.S. military bases in Okinawa.

When the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea is on the tapis, the Japanese militarists pledged to "assume greater reponsibility and play a special and important role" in the U.S. imperialists' plan for aggression on Korea, and are now converting the whole of Japan more completely into a base from which to launch attacks in case the U.S. imperialists start a war of aggression against Korea.

In particular, when the existence of the strategic nuclear weapons in south Korea is attracting the attention of the world as a threat to peace in the Korean Peninsula, the transfer of strategic nuclear weapons from south Korea to U.S. bases in Okinawa should be sharply condemned.

In connection with this fact, the Japanese weekly magazine "Shukan Post" wrote in its March 4th issue about the possibility of the nuclear weapons having been moved from south Korea to Okinawa.

In an article written by Inagaki, head of the special investigation committee of the magazine, he concluded on the basis of his investigation that the strategic nuclear weapons had already been transferred from south Korea to U.S. bases in Okinawa.

"KCIA" Nabs 11 Koreans from Japan As Spies

The "Korean Central Intelligence Agency," the heinous den of murderers and special agents, announced on March 24 that it had arrested 11 Korean businessmen in Japan, on charges of "spy-ring," according to a report from Seoul.

The alleged "ring leader" of the "spy-ring" Kang Wu Gyu is a Korean industrialist in Tokyo who had operated a "spy-ring" in Seoul since 1973, the report says.

Among the arrested in this connection were Kim Mun Gyu, former dean of the teachers' college of Chaeju University; Kim Song Gi, representative director of Hanyan Vinyl Co. and Ko Je Won, board chairman of Taewang Construction Co.

The puppet agency brought the charges of operating a "spy-ring" against Kang by fabricating a fictitious case—he allegedly joined the Workers' Party of Korea in 1969 and went to the DPRK in July 1974 to receive "special orders" and training as a "underground agent" for the DPRK.

Kang is also charged with organizing an underground organization called the "Council for Freedom and Unification," and recruiting other Korean residents as agents.

In addition to the 10 Korean residents in Japan, the "KCIA" charges Kang tried to establish contact with prominent south Korean personages, including lawmakers, businessmen, journalists and educators.

A number of Korean residents in Japan were arrested by the Pak puppet clique and have been convicted of "spy-ring".

Chae Chol Gyo, Korean businessman in Japan, for example, was arrested in April, 1974, at Kimpo Airport in south Korea, on charges of being a member of the "spy-ring" and the puppet supreme court in Seoul up-held the death penalty for him in May, 1975.

It has been an old game of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to start an anti-"communist" campaign and try to mislead public opinion by cooking up a "spy-ring" case whenever it is driven to the wall.

S. Korean Female Employees Issue Appeal, Condemn Management

Female employees of Dong-Il Spinning Co., Ltd. in Inchon, south Korea, held on Feb. 6 a meeting with the backing of various mass organizations to denounce the oppression of employees by the employers and a company named the People's Korea introduces the full text of their appeal.

For Life Worthy of Human Beings

Please listen to the lamentations of the miserable employees living under misfortune and oppression by the employers and crying for a life worthy of human beings.

We appeal to common people desiring freedom and equality in this country, to encourage us in our isolated struggle to demand human rights, and to criticize the employers trampling underfoot the poor employees, deceiving and despising them, calling them "ignorant people."

There are not a few employees suffering like us in this country. Therefore, we have gathered together to denounce this injustice and win our rights, at the expense of our personal interests.

We are female employees of Dong-Il Spinning Co., Ltd. in Inchon who have been subjected to maltreatment by the management, who changed our trade union into a company union by influencing the election of trade union delegates a year ago. We are living in a stifling atmosphere unable to exchange glances with each other, to eat good meals or freely to go to the lavatory. We have made efforts to get rid of this deplorable state—the management interfering in our circle activities for our cultural life, or even in our private life; the bloated faces of employees suffering from tuberculosis, water eczema and indigestion; temperature rising to 40°C and dusty workshop; supervisors' constant watch; and suppression of trade union activities.

We elected a woman as president of our local chapter for the first time in our country in 1972 and formed the executive committee of the union, overcoming obstacles placed by the management. We were proud of it being a trade union for the employees. In 1975 we also elected as president of the local another woman who was supported by the majority of the employees.

But in 1976 the management continuously interfered in the election of trade union delegates and threatened and disciplined the union members.

The management formed a group of the anti-trade unionists, recommended those as members of the executive committee and prevented a trade union convention from being held successfully. It not only forced us to support the anti-trade unionists as executive committee members during work hours but also forced active members and trade union delegates to resign, finding fault with trifling things, suspending them, transferring them to other jobs, changing their seats in the office and making them do porter's work.

The management prevented us from attending a union meeting by resorting to kinds of tricks—kidnapping executive committee members and making us leave the office earlier than usual on the previous day of a union meeting, closely cooperating with the anti-trade unionists.

Union leaders desiring higher positions in the trade union made other trade unionists who worried about the living of their families unconditionally obey the orders of the management, giving bribes such as wine, money and clothes and inviting them to a dinner. They usually used violent and rude language to women members of the executive committee and committed all kinds of violence to them. They are lackeys employed by the management. Exempted from doing work on the pretext of preparing for a meeting, they indulged in playing games, spoiled meetings and ignored the sufferings of the employees. We resolved that we never surrender our trade union to such a set, unable to repress our anger at their suppression in the past six months and at their plots to destroy our trade union.

Resistance to Employers' Barbarous Acts

The management nailed the doors of the dormitory, shut the doors of the mill and made the trade union members unable to move, so that they could hold a farcical meeting attended by only the anti-trade unionists on July 3, last year. As the police took the woman president of the local to the police station, we carried out a sit-in strike in the mill to protest against the barbarous acts of the management. When we staged a hunger strike for three days under the blazing sun, we were thirsty and hungry, and fell. Finally as the management cut off water supply, we fainted.

The management made the guards to throw away the drinking water and ice supplied by our parents and friends. The guards gave kicks to our old parents, dragged them about and used violent language to them, calling them "ignorant people."

On the evening of July 25 when we were completely exhausted, the policemen broke into the mill where we were staging a sit-in strike to disperse us by dashing cars at us. We took off our clothes and become half-naked so that we might not be dragged about by the police. We will never forget how we sang the song of our trade union with a tearful voice, with our clothes in one hand.

The guards, workers on the management side and policemen knocked us down by brandishing clubs, trampled down on us with their muddy shoes, pulled our hair and herded us into the cars. We tried to jump off the cars and break the window. We stopped the cars by throwing ourselves before the cars. As a result, seventy-two of us were taken to the police station, fifty fell unconscious, fourteen taken to a hospital.

Two of those taken to the hospital fell into a coma. More than 200 employees dushed to the police station, demanding the release of the arrested. Over 300 employees went to the headquarters of the textile workers' trade union in Seoul to ask for its

Appeasement of Union

Our bloody struggles were reported to many people in this country.

Kim Yong Tae who is now chairman of the trade union, presented a non-confidence motion against the then chairman Pang Sun Jak on grounds that he was unable to cope with the situation in Dong-Il Spinning Co., at a delegates' meeting held on July 29, last year, in the union headquarters, and made him resign from his post. Then, Kim made an impassioned speech, pretending that he thought of those employees more than anyone, and was elected chairman, as he said that if he was elected chairman, he would surely deal with this situation.

We asked him to hold a election of new delegates and open a union meeting in order to solve the problem as early as possible. When we were taken to the police station, the then chairman Pang Sun Jak promised us to solve the problem.

But the new executive committee only delayed the solution of the problem. When we went to the headquarters to appeal to it at the request of the employees, the executive committee threatened us, saying that if we come to the headquarters in large number, that would not be good for us. The executive committee was indifferent to the solution of the problem. When we went to the headquariers again to solve the problem, Kim Yong Tae, who is now chairman, said to us that he planned to run for the post of trade union and that his election as chairman was a key to the solution of the problem, and asked us to support him in the election.

We patiently waited. On Nov. 5, last year, the headquarters dispatched Li Pung U, director of the planning department, as chairman of the committee to solve the problem. We entrusted him with all powers and waited for the day of election of union delegates, believing in the conscience of the headquarters. On the contrary, the headquarters suppressed us and showed unusual interest in revising the labor contract and in making the employees on the management side trade union members on the pretext of raising the quality of the union.

We opposed the revision to the last, thinking that the labor contract should not be revised, because we thought that to accept employers on the management side as trade union members was as good as to surrender the trade union to the management.

For Our Own Rights by Ourselves

We trembled with anger to see an official document sent from Kyonggi Province on December 25. It was the labor contract renewed with the management in the name of the section director, Li Pung U, and approved by the governor of Kyonggi Province. We were so much angry that we went to the head office to meet the chairman, who disappointed us all the more.

We demanded that he tell the whole story. But, cutting his nails as if he was not interested in such a problem, he said unreasonable things to us: "How dare you women conduct a labor movement without getting married? You are only wandering about just because you are now mesmerized." On top of that, Pak Un Yang, clothing branch chief of Seoul, who was beside him, said pounding on his desk, "You are making a fuss. How sensible do you think you are?" Saying like this, he roared out at us, and found fault with our lack of education.

Yes. We have been unable to study because of our poverty. We have been despised as uneducated people. It is because of this that we managed to save money from our meager wages and pay it to the headquarters with the hope of obtaining better treatment.

We were despised as ignorant workers again by those who had promised to use the money to work for us. More than eighty per cent of the workers under the influence of the textile trade unions are women-like us. Notwithstanding this, the textile union chairman, who is proud of being chairman of a 150,000-member union, despises the women workers. It is doubtful if he is a true executive of the trade union. I can by no means admit that he is so.

In addition, he told us to make a clerk our branch chairman and make clerks occupy the posts of half the standing committee members. He even resorted to appeasement saying that an election would be held forcibly. And he went so far as to say that the workers have only to get their wages raised, and that they should not make a fuss about rights or human rights.

Thus, we were deceived by the executives of the union committee who said they would not for our rights but did not permit us to enter freely any of the office rooms at the headquarters of the textile workers' union. Whom can we rely on?

We have finally decided to win our own rights through our own efforts and pledged to fight until the officials at the headquarters who call themselves our fellow workers, though trampling underfoot our trade union in collusion with the management, are forced to solve the problem.

It is precisely because of their dirty secret intention to tire us and make us give up our struggle that they have delayed the solution.

Now a gathering atmosphere surrounds the workplace because the management watches us all the time so that union members and their delegates may not meet each other.

Fight Faithful to Our Conscience

We are going to expose the unconscientious activities of the union headquarters and condemn the barbarous suppression of workers by the management for the sake of the rights and interests of all the 13,000 workers of Dong-Il Spinning Co., Ltd. and further for the sake of large numbers of women workers under the influence of the textile workers' trade unions.

After meeting betrayal by the headquarters, we issued an appeal in which we demanded that we be permitted to speak for the workers. We said in the appeal, "How can you sell off so easily the rights the young women workers won at the risk of their lives? We have heard of the words "labor aristocrat" and have finally realized the meaning of the words through our experience."

Attaching importance to these words in the appeal, the textile union officials threatened to sue us for libel. Is this the right attitude they should take to us? Isn't this the reason why the 4 million workers of south Korea cannot but lament?

I wonder how they, who have never reflected upon their acts, can say they are not "labor aristocrats."

They disregard their own union members and neglect the latter's demands, in violation of Paragraph 3, Article 19 of the Trade Union Law which provides that a labor contract shall be approved by a general meeting or a meeting of delegates.

How can these executive members be qualified to collect union fees, while sitting in a swivel chair in a building?

We can endure no longer. We want to make our last efforts to declare that we, too, are human beings.

These days, headquarters officials are bribing executive members of the union to cause a division within the union. They now have the executives under their control.

They decide who should be the director and who should be department chiefs. They are threatening us, saying they will take our names from the list of union members on charges of libel, because we called them "labor aristocrats," if we do not follow the headquarters' decision.

Do you really think that we are mesmerized, who are determinded to fight for the sake of our conscience and responsibility, in spite of the treatment severer than being thrown outside at 15-16 degrees centigrade below zero, until our problem is solved?

Do they say that we women should get married without doing trade union work?

Should we make clerks union members to raise the level of the union because the level of the consciousness of our trade union is low?

I just want to lead life worthy of a human being. Although I am poor and uneducated, I have learned what democracy means through participation in the activities of our trade union.

Is it wrong for me to have realized that one should be faithful to his conscience and should not yield to injustice and that one should fight it out?

Please judge for yourself if we are wrong or not and please give us your strong support.

South Korean employees working at dusty workshop

NOTE

Dong-Il Spinning Co., Ltd.
Head Office: Naka-ku, Seoul
Mill: Manchong-dong, Inchon
Capital: 1,500 million won
Production: cotton yarn, mixed yarn, cotton fabrics

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